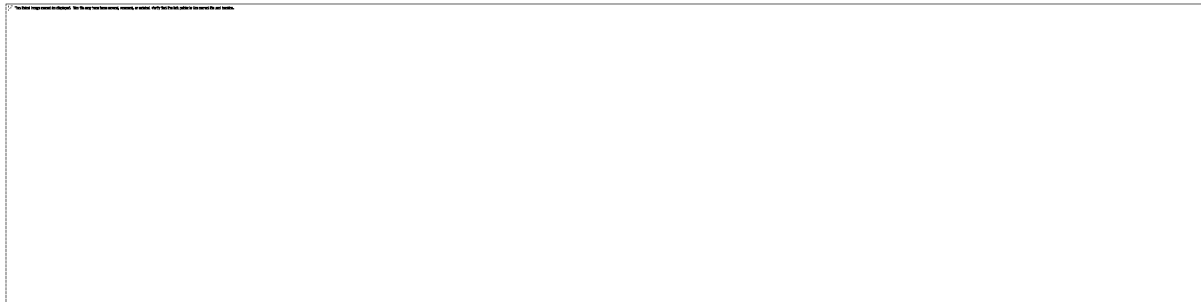
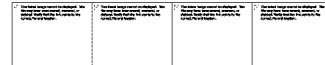


From: U.S. EPA Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention [oppt.epa@public.govdelivery.com]
Sent: 10/3/2021 8:50:03 AM
To: Herrick, Jacquelyn [Herrick.Jacquelyn@epa.gov]
Subject: U.S. EPA Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Weekly Digest Bulletin



EPA Launches Nationwide Initiative to Reduce Lead Exposure in Underserved Communities

09/27/2021



EPA Launches Nationwide Initiative to Reduce Lead Exposure in Underserved Communities

In accordance with the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to advancing environmental justice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is launching a new training initiative, Enhancing Lead-Safe Work Practices through Education and Outreach (ELSWPEO), to raise awareness about childhood lead exposure and protect environmentally overburdened and underserved communities across the United States from lead exposure.

Many homes, apartments and child-care facilities built before 1978 contain lead-based paint. When disturbed, lead-based paint can release toxic lead dust and cause lead exposure, which is particularly harmful to children. While lead is dangerous to all children, lead exposure disproportionately impacts low-income families and their communities, making the free trainings offered by ELSWPEO an important step toward achieving environmental justice.

"Unfortunately, underserved communities are still dealing with the hazards of lead exposure," **said Assistant Administrator for the Office of Chemical Safety and**

Pollution Prevention Michal Freedhoff. “These trainings have a dual purpose of increasing economic opportunities and expanding the understanding of lead’s potential impacts on children’s health. Both are critical in giving communities the tools they need to protect themselves.”

ELSWPEO aims to serve local communities and advance environmental justice by increasing both the number of renovation, repair and painting (RRP) certified firms and consumer demand for lead-safe work practices. This two-pronged approach to reducing lead exposure includes the following initiatives:

- **Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) training for contractors:** EPA will provide free trainings, in both English and Spanish depending on the location, for contractors working in selected communities, offering an opportunity for them to become RRP certified. Anyone who is paid to perform work that disturbs paint in housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 per the Lead RRP Rule must be certified, and this training is designed to equip contractors and firms with the tools they need to serve their communities and adhere to the Lead RRP Rule.
- **Lead Awareness Curriculum Train-the-Trainer sessions for community leaders:** EPA will offer free Lead Awareness Curriculum Train-the-Trainer sessions, in English with simultaneous Spanish interpretation, designed to equip community leaders with tools and resources needed to educate their communities about lead, lead exposure and actions that can be taken to reduce and prevent childhood lead exposure, including hiring RRP certified contractors. The Lead Awareness Curriculum is a series of four modules which include lesson plans, worksheets, key messages, presentation slides, and kids’ activity sheets that community leaders and other instructors can use to improve public awareness of the dangers associated with lead exposure and promote preventative actions.

EPA is proud to facilitate both RRP trainings and Lead Awareness Curriculum Train-the-Trainer sessions in the following communities: Albuquerque, NM; the Bismarck-Mandan, ND area; Hartford, Conn.; Los Angeles County, Calif.; Miami, Fla; Peoria, Ill.; Reading, Pa.; San Juan, Puerto Rico; San Diego County, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; and Trenton, NJ. These communities reflect the diversity of the United States, have known lead exposure issues, and demonstrated a need for RRP certified contractors.

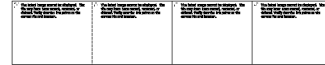
The RRP trainings and Lead Awareness Curriculum Train-the-Trainer sessions work hand in hand to increase awareness of the potential dangers of lead exposure and actions that can be taken to reduce potential exposure to lead, including the availability of RRP certified contractors in traditionally underserved communities.

[More information on ELSWPEO in English](#)

[More information on ELSWPEO in Spanish](#)

EPA Proposes to Define “Parent Company” for TRI Reporting Purposes

09/28/2021



EPA Proposes to Define “Parent Company” for TRI Reporting Purposes

To clarify reporting requirements and better align data collection methodology, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to codify the definition of “parent company” for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting purposes.

Although facilities which report to TRI must identify their parent company in annual reporting forms, there is no codified definition of “parent company.” Some of the facilities which report to TRI have complicated and unclear corporate ownership structures, and in the past, clarifying the “parent company” of some facilities has required significant effort by EPA and by reporting facilities.

This proposed rule would:

- require facilities to consult TRI’s standardized conventions for reporting parent company names, which address issues such as common abbreviations, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling;
- allow EPA to clarify existing reporting guidance and provide additional reporting guidance for facilities owned by public entities, multiple owners, corporate subsidiaries, and foreign entities; and
- explore whether and how to incorporate foreign parent company data on the reporting forms.

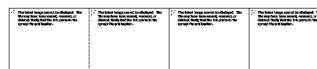
This proposed rule would clarify existing regulations for reporting facilities, while more closely aligning this data element with other EPA reporting programs (e.g., Chemical Data Reporting). This change will improve the agency’s data quality and simplify the reporting process for those facilities that report to EPA under multiple programs. Use of the standardized conventions would also reduce the amount of effort required by EPA and TRI reporting facilities to verify accurate parent company name submissions.

EPA is accepting public comments in docket EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0155 on www.regulations.gov for 60 days following publication in the federal register.

[Learn More](#)

Pesticide Program Update: Updates on EPA Efforts to Address PFAS in Pesticide Packaging

09/29/2021



Updates on EPA Efforts to Address PFAS in Pesticide Packaging

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to work diligently to address per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the environment and is providing important updates on its progress in testing pesticide products and containers for PFAS.

Today, with the purpose of advancing sound science and providing transparency in its research, EPA is releasing an internally validated method for the detection of 28 PFAS compounds in oily matrices, such as pesticide products formulated in oil, petroleum distillates, or mineral oils. The oily matrix method is modified from [EPA Method 537.1](#), a method that is mainly used for drinking water and was previously used in analyzing PFAS in fluorinated high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers.

The new method is intended to help pesticide manufacturers, state regulators, and other interested stakeholders test oily matrix products for PFAS and join the effort in uncovering any possible contamination. In a shared interest to remove PFAS from the environment, if companies find PFAS in their product, EPA is requesting that they engage in good product stewardship and notify the Agency.

Through close collaboration with the Maryland Department of Agriculture, EPA used this oily matrix method to analyze three stored samples of mosquito control pesticide products (Permanone 30-30 and PermaSease 30-30) and obtained samples directly from the product line from the pesticide manufacturer. After thoroughly analyzing the samples and conducting an in-depth quality assurance and quality control process, the Agency determined that none of the tested samples contained PFAS at or above the Agency's method limit of detection. To date, the only PFAS contamination in mosquito control pesticide products that the Agency has identified originated from fluorinated HDPE containers used to store and transport a different mosquito control pesticide product (Anvil 10-10).

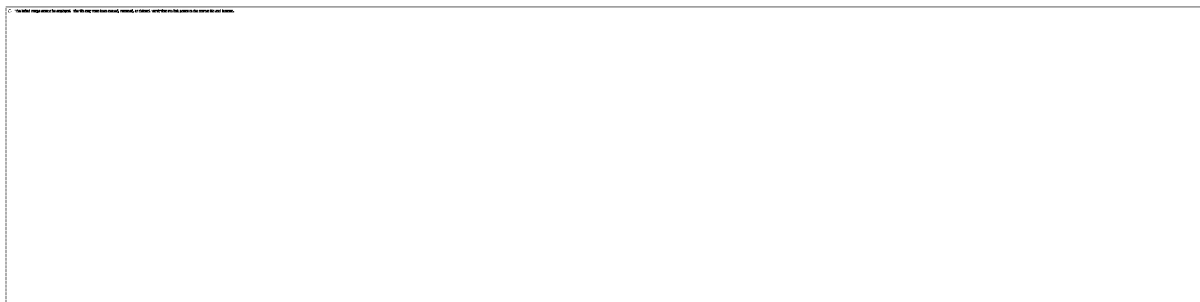
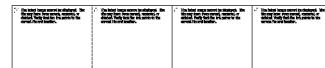
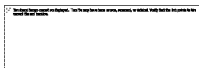
While it continues its investigation, the Agency will use all available regulatory and non-regulatory tools to determine the scope of this emerging issue and its potential impact on human health and the environment. EPA continues to test additional fluorinated containers to determine whether they contain and/or leach PFAS and will be presenting those results when the studies are complete. The Agency is working with other federal agencies and trade organizations to raise awareness of this emerging issue and discuss expectations of product stewardship. EPA also is encouraging the pesticide industry to explore alternative packaging options, like steel drums or non-fluorinated HDPE.

As more information becomes available, EPA will continue to work in collaboration with other federal entities to provide guidance to states and localities that may be affected by PFAS in pesticide containers.

To access the oily matrix method report and to learn more, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pfas-packaging>.

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The webpage link is corrected below.

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